



### LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

1. (Previously Presented) A ferroelectric liquid crystal display, comprising:  
a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel including a plurality of gate lines, a plurality of data lines crossing the plurality of gate lines, and ferroelectric liquid crystal (FLC) material, wherein a plurality of liquid crystal cells arranged in a matrix pattern are defined by the crossings of the gate and data lines;  
a plurality of thin film transistors connected to the gate and data lines, wherein each liquid crystal cell has a thin film transistor;  
a gate driving circuit for applying substantially identical scan pulses at least twice to each one of the plurality of gate lines during one frame period of the LCD panel; and  
a data driving circuit for applying data voltages to the data lines of the LCD panel in synchrony with the scan pulse.
2. (Original) The ferroelectric liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal cell is a Half V -Switching Mode LFC cell.
3. (Original) The ferroelectric liquid crystal display according to claim 1, further comprising a timing controller for controlling the data driving circuit and the gate driving circuit.
4. (Original) The ferroelectric liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein the timing controller generates a multiple gate start pulse for causing the gate driving circuit to sequentially generate the scan pulse and for supplying the multiple gate start pulse to the gate driving circuit.
5. (Original) The ferroelectric liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein the multiple gate start pulse is generated at least twice during the one frame period of the LCD panel.
6. (Original) The ferroelectric liquid crystal display according to claim 1, wherein the data driving circuit applies identical data voltages to the plurality of data lines at least twice during the one frame period of the LCD panel.

7. (Original) The ferroelectric liquid crystal display according to claim 6, wherein the data driving circuit maintains a polarity of the data voltage applied to the data lines during the one frame period of the LCD panel.

8. (Original) The ferroelectric liquid crystal display according to claim 6, wherein the data driving circuit inverts a polarity of the data voltage applied to the data lines at least once during the one frame period of the LCD panel.

9. (Original) The ferroelectric liquid crystal display according to claim 3, wherein the timing controller includes a memory device for storing data such that substantially identical data voltages are suppliable to the LCD panel at least twice during the one frame period of the LCD panel.

10. (Previously Presented) A driving method of a ferroelectric liquid crystal display, comprising:

providing a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel including a plurality of gate lines, a plurality of data lines crossing the plurality of gate lines, a plurality of thin film transistors connected to the gate and data lines, and ferroelectric liquid crystal (FLC) material, wherein a plurality of liquid crystal cells arranged in a matrix pattern are defined by the crossings of the gate and data lines;

applying substantially identical scan pulses at least twice to each of the plurality of gate lines during one frame period of the LCD panel; and

applying a data voltage to the plurality of data lines in synchrony with the scan pulse.

11. (Original) The driving method of the ferroelectric liquid crystal display according to claim 10, wherein the liquid crystal cell is a Half V -Switching Mode FLC cell.

12. (Original) The driving method of the ferroelectric liquid crystal display according to claim 10, further comprising generating a multiple gate start pulse for controlling the scan

pulse, wherein the multiple gate start pulse is generated at least twice-during the one frame period of the LCD panel.

13. (Original) The driving method of the ferroelectric liquid crystal display according to claim 10, wherein the data voltage applied to the LCD panel within the one frame period of the LCD panel is identically applied.

14. (Original) The driving method of the ferroelectric liquid crystal display according to claim 13, wherein a polarity of the data voltage applied to the LCD panel during the one frame period of the LCD panel is maintained.

15. (Original) The driving method of the ferroelectric liquid crystal display according to claim 13, wherein a polarity of the data voltage applied to the LCD panel during the one frame period of the LCD panel is inverted at least once.